

**WASHINGTON.**  
"Our Country—always right—but, right or wrong,  
our Country."  
**SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1838.**  
OFFICE ON E STREET, IN THE SQUARE IMMEDIATELY  
WEST OF THE BURNT POST OFFICE.  
EDITED BY  
**H. J. BRENT & Dr. T. D. JONES.**

**TO NATIVE AMERICANS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.**  
Fellow-Citizens: I am directed, by the President and Council of the Native American Association of the United States at Washington City, to invite you to form in the different counties and cities of the several States, auxiliary Native Associations to be united with us in this cause.  
I am also instructed to call your attention to the necessity of authorizing a committee of such of those societies as may be formed, to prepare, in your name, memorials to Congress; to be presented at the early part of the ensuing session, praying for a repeal of the laws of naturalization.

Your fellow-countryman,  
**HENRY J. BRENT,**  
Corresponding Secy. of the Native Am.  
Association of the U. S., Wash. City.

The labors of our associate, Mr. BRENT, will be (by reason of his other engagements,) suspended for some months from the Native American. Therefore, for all that shall appear in our columns in the mean time, we hold ourselves individually responsible.

T. D. JONES.

Every day affords us additional and strong reasons to congratulate ourselves and our fellow-countrymen on the stand we have taken. We are it is true still but a handful. But that handful is closely knit in its principles, in its ardent and absorbing devotion to regulated liberty, in its determination to resist the encroachments of foreign misrule, in its purposes to afford one bright spot in the annals of this country into which the fatally disorganizing spirit of foreign immigration shall not intrude. We will still go on to do our duty, to hold up to our countrymen from time to time, a picture, a true and faithful picture of the monstrous enormities, daily practiced among us, which are bringing our boasted and cherished institutions into merited opprobrium and reproach. We have been censured by the ignorant and by the unprincipled, and we have hitherto disregarded them. Efforts have been industriously made to enlist against us the great political parties by which our land has been distracted. We are held up on the one side as *aristocrats, federalists, Tories*—on the other hand as embodying the very essence of *Loco-focism, Jackson-Van-Burenism and consolidationists*. We are neither the one nor the other. We go for the country—for its institutions—for our birth-right. Let who will be President, so long as he does not assail the ground we take; as a party we stand aloof. We interfere with neither the *outs* nor the *ins*. But let him or his party assail us, and whether it be Henry Clay, Martin Van Buren, William Henry Harrison, or Daniel Webster; we say to him, beware! you touch upon holy things, you would despoil us of hopes consecrated in our hearts, and upon that ground, and that only we declare against you.

We appeal to the reason of our fellow-citizens. We ask them soberly and rationally to consider to what their invitation indiscriminate and unlimited to the foreigner, to make this land his home, inevitably tends. It is not from the foreigner alone in the multitudes in which they may come, or the talent, capacity, and mental resources they may bring with them, that we fear disaster, and those mighty evils to our political economy, of which we begin to have a foretaste, but it is the corrupting influence which they have, and do now continually exercise over our own citizens that fills us with the severest dread. And not only is it this corruption, but it is that loathsome diminution of independent feeling and action which we see daily exhibited around us, against which we would raise a warning cry. We ask you to look to your neighbor, nay, look into your own bosom, and see if there is not there almost a conviction that we are right; a fear of examining this subject of Native Americanism, lest you too should be persuaded to unite in it; if you do not in your conscience believe that the principles it professes are true, patriotic, hallowed by every motive which can attach a man to his native land, and yet you stop short. Why? What is this phantom, this unapproachable and inexplicable something which holds you back from the investigation of these principles, and from an ardent embrace of that which you feel and know is as precious as life, your native land? Nay, start not, you must come to it—you cannot shut your eyes to the truth. You see before you the alienation of foreigners, the scowl of distrust or hate, or the lip of scorn, on faces you have long been accustomed to greet with friendly familiarity. We tell you, you have degenerated, you are no longer free, you no longer dare to feel, think, and act as a freeman. The unseen deleterious and destructive influence of foreign power is already at work within you, and you dare not continue what God and nature have made you, a Native American. This influence follows you every where, and although your heart sinks within you, and you cannot, for very shame cry out with him to whom you have sold your birth-right "down with them, down with them," you still stand idly, and listen with a composed lip, and a quailing eye to the hissing of the vipers who have been warmed in the bosom of your countrymen. You see the unbaptized alien taking the lead in all your political associations, prescribing to you rules of action, threatening you with his influence, and you cringe and fawn and kiss the foot that thus treads you in the dust. We call upon you to awake,—to men,—to be free men.

We have, however, been led away from the matter to which we had first particularly designed to call your attention, and that was the corruption, moral and political, which follows in the train of foreign emigration.

It may be stated as an axiom, that he who for political purposes, either for his own aggrandizement or the interest of his party, swerves from the path of honor, will soon be found, if his life is narrowly watched, to deviate from that path in other matters. Principles are or ought to be fixed. The mind accustomed by degrees to look with mitigated abhorrence upon departures from integrity, soon becomes prone to find excuses for vice. He who runs in debt without the ability to pay, congratulates himself that he will do nothing dishonorable. But let him look back to the day when he first was obliged to refuse payment of a bill, let him recall the flush of confusion with which he stammered out his apology, let him remember the reproaches of his conscience then, and he will see how he has by degrees become seared or deadened. And thus it is in all things else. The first step is often taken with fear and trembling, but confidence comes with success, and repeated and exaggerated steps follow impunity.

We do not mean to preach. It is not of morals alone we now speak. But as we look around us we are appalled at the dread futurity which is spread out before us, at the shadows which coming events now cast before them.

He who looks to his country's good, who, regardless of the success of mere party, endeavors with an unbiased judgment to weigh the events which every coming day produces, and from them to form his views of the future, is filled with fears. On either hand he sees two great political parties, forgetful of their greatest good, forgetful of the inheritance they are to leave to their children, forgetful of the high destinies to which they have been told this land is yet to attain, bartering their own dignity, prostituting their influence, truckling and humbling themselves, to secure the votes of those who have not a social feeling in common with them—who know not and care not for the blessings of social liberty—who are reckless of all but their present miserable and heartless enjoyments. Is not this a revolting picture of the condition of a land professing to be the freest on earth? And yet, who dares deny it? Every day are hundreds of these, the outcasts of the earth, without a local habitation, or a name invested with the insignia of freemen, and invited to sit down in fellowship with the Native citizens of this land, and with them to pass laws for our Government. This, fellow-citizens, is literally true; disguise it as you may, these men are daily invited to be *law-givers* to young, but gigantic America. They it is supposed hold the balance; their candidates are to be successful, and they are to make laws for us.

Shocking as this is to all our better feelings, it is not a tithe of the evils which these foreign votes are to bring, and are now producing among us.

The emine of justice is daily stained with the impurities these efforts produce. With shame and humility we are obliged to confess that Native Americans are daily presumptuously disturbing the channels of our laws, and basely fabricating new members of our political union. Let no man say he is driven to it by the arts or the machinations of the adverse party. Let no man flatter himself that this machiavelian policy will redound to his or his party's success. It may swell the popular bubble, or tend to keep alive the fanaticism of party for a time, but it tends too surely to the subversion of that inestimable blessing, the ballot-box, to be tolerated for a moment by cool reason, or reflecting patriotism. Look we earnestly beg you, at the overwhelming infamy which is recorded in the statement we publish again this day, of the transaction at Newark, in New Jersey, and tremble at the evidence it affords of what we may expect, nay, what we must expect to meet in the future. We have seen men smile at this narration of detected villainy, and gloat over the infamous exposure of a political opponent. But did these men look into their own hearts, they would find there a responsive voice that they too would do the same thing to secure forty or fifty votes. And it is to such means that politicians are already brought in this country.—Before the grave is cold over the remains of those who died in resisting foreign aggression, their sons are breaking up the fountains of truth and justice, to sprinkle the alien and secure his support.

And do you believe this is a solitary instance? Believe it no longer. It is but one detected, of a thousand instances over which yet rests a mantle of obscurity, beneath which these new-born Republicans come in to form a part of our domestic family.

These instances we shall, from time to time, exhibit to you, and through them appeal to your love of home and its precious endearments, of country and its glorious privileges.

**How it is Managed.**—On Monday, September 24, several carriages from Newark and one or two from Patterson loaded with men evidently foreigners, drove up to the Van Buren House in Newark. As the court of Common Pleas was then in session, it was supposed that the object of these men was to apply to the Court to be admitted to citizenship. None of them, however, appeared in open Court, but the Clerk of the Court, Samuel H. Berry, in defiance of law, privately and unknown to the Court, at the Van Buren House aforesaid, admitted them to citizenship. The Court having inquired into the matter at the close of the term made the following order, and directed the clerk to enter the same on the minutes of the Court:—

The Court having been informed by the clerk that certain proceedings were had in the name of this Court, on Monday, the 24th instant, at the house of David D. Damarest, while the court were in session at the Court House, and also, after the Court adjourned for the day, and that certain or-

ders admitting foreigners to the rights of citizens of the United States were then and there made in the name of the Court, without the authority or order of the Court. And whereas no foreigner was admitted by this Court on the said 24th September instant, to the rights of a citizen of the U. States. The Court do therefore order and direct that all and every order, rule, or judgment of this Court, entered on the minutes or records of this Court, or done or certified as the act of this Court, admitting any foreigner to the right of a citizen of the United States on the 24th September, 1838, be set aside, and for nothing holden. And the same are hereby vacated and set aside, as orders, rules and judgments, immediately entered without the knowledge or authority of this Court. The same paper states that several carriage loads of aliens were taken from Newark to Morristown by some of the same party, for the purpose of procuring naturalization papers from the courts of that County. The chief business of the courts had been closed, and two or three of the judges only met in the morning for the return of writs, and were about to adjourn finally, when the cavalcade arrived. So that this effort to manufacture voters failed, and the party returned as they went, aliens. They mustered from thirty to forty in number.—*N. J. Paper.*

It will be remembered by those conversant with the public journals of the day, that, for a speech of Daniel O'Connell, that "Great Beggar-man," delivered at the "Birmingham meeting," on the first of August, and published in the Examiner, containing sentiments derogatory to our Minister at the Court of St. James, Mr. Stevenson wrote a note desiring to be informed by O'Connell whether this speech, as reported, was correct; to which he received an answer denying that it was correctly reported. This appearing satisfactory to Mr. Stevenson, was published in the London Morning Chronicle; and so it seems the matter stood till O'Connell left London. But as soon as he got out of Mr. Stevenson's presence, whether for fear of a challenge, or the proper castigation, we need not say, he came out with his remarks on the published correspondence, and if he did not virtually acknowledge himself a *liar*, plainly proved himself a *prevaricator*.

The part of the speech which Mr. Stevenson transcribed in his letter to O'Connell as offensive and requiring an explanation, the correctness of which was denied, was in these words: "I believe their very ambassador here is a slave breeder; one of those beings who rear up slaves for the purpose of traffic. Is it possible that America would send here a man who traffics in blood and who is a disgrace to human nature?" Having denied this as being correct, he requests the editor of the same paper in which the correspondence was published to give place to his comments upon it; in these he says it is "a species of almost oned-sided correspondence," upon which he was prevented from sooner making a few observations by other more important matters.

He denies that any apology was required or made: and has the impertinence to say, "as I made Mr. Stevenson no apology, he determined on making one to himself, and accordingly he wrote a second letter, and in it presumed that I had made a disavowal of offensive expressions. Now, this was either fancy or diplomacy, I care not which, but it was as gratuitous a presumption upon his part, as the reality would have been unnecessary upon mine." Did he think, as he intimates, that Mr. Stevenson would, for a mere show of demanding an apology, be, or appear to be, satisfied with a pretence howsoever evasive it might be? or that he would act the dastardly part of affecting to be satisfied with a construction which the language did not admit of? To manifest such contempt for Mr. Stevenson as to charge him with making an apology to himself, imputing to him the most degrading insignificance, is a national insult, and particularly so as regards those States which, from the cupidity of English ancestors, slavery has been entailed upon their posterity.

This insulting ruffian admits that his speech *did* contain a passage respecting the traffic which was asserted Mr. Stevenson participates in, and he states the passage to afford Mr. Stevenson an opportunity of disavowing it. What right has he to ask or expect a disavowal? What obligations is Mr. Stevenson as a man, or the Minister of the United States, under to this infamous wretch, either in regard to his morality or his mission?

But this base calumniator, to cover his falsehood and prevarication, quotes the passage of his speech in question, from "the emancipation newspaper," as what he *did* say, in these words: "It is asserted that their very Ambassador here is a slave breeder; one of those beings who rear and breed up slaves merely for the purpose of traffic. Is it possible that America would send a man here who traffics in blood, and who, if he do, would be a disgrace to human nature? I hope the assertion is untrue; but it is right to speak out."

Now, let any honest person decide with what propriety or truth the passage quoted by Mr. Stevenson could be denied if that quoted by its vile author be admitted as correct.

The addition of the last clause, "I hope the assertion is untrue," does not make any alteration in the sense or intention of the preceding. The want of this last clause could not justify a denial of the correctness of the passage; otherwise by the same rule, its correctness might have been denied because it was not accompanied by all the rest of the speech. The ground of cavil cannot be on the first words of the respective versions—"I believe"—and "It is asserted." Who, among his auditory, knew better the facts than he may be supposed to have known? Why did he promulgate the assertion if he did not believe it? Every one must be convinced on comparing the structure and meaning of these passages that there is no such discrepancy, as that, if the one be correct, the other is incorrect: and by consequence

that O'Connell, no doubt from fear, told a wilful and deliberate lie.

He concludes his ridiculous remarks by saying that "My sole object in my speech at Birmingham and my present object, is to rouse the attention of England and of Europe to all that is cruel, criminal, and in every sense of the word, infamous in the system of negro slavery in North America. My deliberate conviction is that, until that system is abolished, no American slaveholder ought to be received on a footing of equality by any of the civilized inhabitants of Europe." And suppose the comparison were made between the white slaves of Ireland, whose hard earnings have been wrung from them by their master, O'Connell, and the black slaves of the United States, which would rank highest? Why the latter would be degraded.

If O'Connell could "rouse the attention of England and Europe" to come to his decision, what then? Abolish the institution of slavery in the United States, or refuse to receive our Ministers or citizens? In an attempt at the former, they might not come out quite so well as they did in the revolutionary or late war with Great Britain: and as to the latter we ask no favors, and certainly receive none, at their hands; and so far as it might depend on O'Connell's condition, we would be as ready to abandon all intercourse with them as they would be to carry out their principles or to enforce their condition. Has not this renegade sense enough to know that the limits of the United States comprehend a world within themselves! We hope, however, that before this nonintercourse is established, he may have influence enough to recall all his countrymen, the base degraded penantry of a lawless land, who have been pouring in upon us for years past, back again to increase his source of extortion: we assure him that this would reconcile us to an eternal nonintercourse.

We hurl contemptuous defiance at this bragging wretch, who, according to a letter from one of his own Clergymen, is moving all the powers of earth, not to mediate the condition of Irishmen, but to improve that of his own purse.

We suppose another letter from Mr. Stevenson will find this refugee, though he has cleared out of London; we are persuaded Mr. Stevenson knows what is due to both himself and his country: but if it be not derogatory to him as a high functionary of Government, we should rejoice to hear that he has given this interloper into the folds of humanity, a castigation, which, like the shirt of Nessus, will stick close to his back.

Officers of the Native American Association from its commencement to the present time.

For the years 1837-8:  
HENRY M. MORFITT, President.  
COL. WM. DOUGHTY, V. President.  
JACOB BENDER,  
JOSEPH H. BRADLEY, Members of the Council.  
JNO. N. MOULDER,  
CHAS. W. BOTTLER, Treasurer.  
H. J. BRENT, Cor. Secretary.  
EDWARD INGLE, Rec. Secretary.  
For the years 1838-9:  
JOSEPH H. BRADLEY, President.  
ULYSSES WARD, Vice-President.  
DR. T. D. JONES,  
B. K. MORSE, Members of the Council.  
FLODARD HOWARD,  
GEO. SWEENEY, Treasurer.  
H. J. BRENT, Cor. Secretary.  
DR. T. D. JONES, Acting R. S. pro tem.

[COMMUNICATED.]

TO ALL PRUDENT HOUSEKEEPERS OF WASHINGTON CITY.

The period has positively arrived when measures should be taken to suppress the insolence and thefts of hirelings, inasmuch as there appears to be an understanding among them to rule their employers, instead of their employers ruling them. It is suggested that meetings be immediately held in each ward on the subject; and that among other regulations, no servant should be hired without producing a certificate of character from the person or persons they last lived with.

DOM'S.

**How it Looks.**—A gentleman took a tour through a part of the sixth ward, last Sabbath, and during his perambulations counted forty-seven grog shops open, and in the active sale of drinks. Of this number, *forty-two were kept by foreigners!*—*Nat. Banner.*

The religious services in the Methodist Protestant Church, on 9th street, will be continued as usual.

**NEW DRY GOODS STORE.**—The subscribers having taken the store formerly occupied by P. H. Bolland, on Pennsylvania Avenue, between 8th and 9th sts., opposite the Centre Market, have opened an entire fresh stock of Seasonable Dry Goods, to which they would particularly invite the attention of purchasers, as having been selected with great care, and will be disposed of on the most favorable terms.

A. W. & J. E. TURNER.

**VALUABLE PROPERTY AT AUCTION.**—On Tuesday, the 30th instant, I shall offer for sale, at 4 o'clock P. M., in front of the premises, FIVE LOTS, on the corner of 4 1-2 and C street, running 53 feet on C and 83 feet on 4 1-2 streets, and four on 4 1-2 street, 25 feet front, 55 feet deep. This property is considered as valuable as any property in the city. Terms, one-third cash, the balance in 12, 18, and 24 months.

SETH HYATT, Auctioneer.

**NOTICE.**—If the above property is not sold, the frame building on the corner will be for rent. It is a desirable situation for a Livery Stable or Coach Shop.

**BOTTLE CORKS.**—50 Bags Bottle Corks  
Cooper's American Isinglass, for refining liquors, making jellies, &c.  
Fresh Irish Oatmeal  
Fresh Canary Seed, &c. &c.  
Just received at  
TODD'S Drug Store.  
Oct 20.

**MOUSSELINES DE LAINES AND SHALLEYS.**  
Opened to-day—  
50 Dress patterns Mousselines de Laines.  
60 pieces do do by the yard.  
Oct 11—3t  
BRADLEY & CATLETT.

**IRISH LINENS AND DIAPERS.**—We have to-day opened—  
30 pieces undressed Irish Linens  
30 do fine Bosoms and Collars  
20 do 8-4 and 10-4 Barnsly Diapers  
40 do Sheetings 10-4, 12-4, and 6-4  
50 do very fine Towellings  
50 Rugs  
Also, 6 do Ingrain Carpeting  
Oct 8  
BRADLEY & CATLETT.

THOMAS C. WILSON,

**KEEPS** at his Stable, near the corner of Third street, Penn. Avenue, Hacks for hire by the hour, day, week, or for any longer period. His terms are in strict compliance with the law of the Corporation, and his hacks driven by careful obliging drivers. A person will always be found at the stable to receive orders, and directions left will be cheerfully and promptly attended to. Families wishing to ride in the morning or evening can always be accommodated by making early application.  
T. C. Wilson has also for hire, a one-horse New Jersey built Buggy. The Buggy is covered. Gentlemen wishing a first rate affair, are invited to call.  
Sept. 29—4t.

**WE HAVE TO DAY OPENED—**  
10 doz. Merino Shirts  
12 do do Drawers  
10 do do Lambs' wool Shirts  
10 do do Drawers  
Also,  
8 doz. gentlemen's Buckskin Gloves, very superior  
Lambs' wool and Merino Half hose  
Satin and Bombazine Stocks, plain and trimmed  
Spitalfields and Bandanna Silk Hdkfs.  
To which we invite the attention of purchasers.  
Oct. 8.  
BRADLEY & CATLETT.

**FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS.**—The subscriber has completed his stock of Fall and Winter Dry Goods by the following additions—  
50 pieces black, brown, blue, invisible green, and  
Adelaide cloths  
30 do. well assorted plain cassimeres  
20 do. Victoria and other fancy cassimeres  
100 do. blue, brown, mixed, and striped cassinets  
10 do. Kentucky jeans  
100 do. 6-4 English and French merinoes  
50 do. Cressians and bombazettes  
10 do. 5 4 French bombasin  
A few pieces of the splendid damask do.  
20 do. elegant figured silks  
20 do. plain pout de soies and gros de naps  
10 do. superior black Italian lustrings  
5 do. black apron silks  
150 do. French and English Chintzes  
50 do. white and colored flannels  
100 do. bleached, brown, and colored Canton do.  
50 do. Irish linens  
15 do. 6 4, 8-4, and 10-4 Irish and Russia table diapers  
50 do. birdseye, huckaback, and Russia towelling do.  
150 do. heavy tickings  
50 do. penitentiary plaids and linseys  
30 do. cotton checks—all qualities  
100 pairs rose, Mackinaw, and point blankets  
6,000 yards cheap calicoes  
200 doz. silk, cotton, worsted, lamb's wool, and Cashmere hosiery  
A small lot of splendid chenille shawls  
12 dozen merino, Cashmere, Thibet, and blank 1 shawls  
10 do. fancy silk and gauze handkerchiefs  
Also, figured and plain bobbinets and Swiss muslins  
Plaid Swiss and cambric muslins, moreens, silk velvets, oil cloths, silk handkerchiefs, stocks, gum elastic bands, Woodstock and kid gloves, umbrellas, &c.  
Also, 20,000 yards bleached and brown cottons, at all prices, from 6 1-4 cents upwards.  
All of which, having been purchased upon the best terms, will be sold extremely low for cash by  
JAMES B. CLARKE,  
No. 2 from 8th street, Centre Market Square.  
Oct 6—6t

A CARD.

THE subscriber would respectfully call the attention of his friends, and the Public generally, to his stock of new and fashionable Goods, suitable for gentlemen's wear, consisting of the best wool-dyed and woaded Cloths and Cassimeres; also, a variety of Cut Velvet, Satin, and other Vestings, all of which he will make up to order, in the most fashionable manner, and on the most reasonable terms, as they have been purchased in the Northern cities very low. He has also a variety of Stocks, Gloves, &c. The subscriber feels thankful for the very liberal patronage he has received, and flatters himself he shall have a continuance of the same.  
R. W. BATES,  
Two doors West of the Seven Buildings.  
Oct. 6—6t

**HIGHLY VALUABLE LOTS** for sale in the city of Washington, D. C.—Lots No. 15, 16 and 17, in square No. 538, contains 15,929 1-2 square feet—situate on 4 1-2 street, opposite the Masonic Hall, and north D street, opposite the eastern wing of the City Hall and Courtrooms, running thence, on the Louisiana Avenue, to the three story house occupied by Mr. John McLeod. In the rear of these lots there is a public alley 24 feet in width. The ground may be laid off for eight building lots, each with a front of 40 feet. Their location is well calculated for the erection of a tavern, or large boarding-house, fronting the Court House, and very near the Office of the Mayor, the City and County Registers, and the Patent Office. All equidistant from the Capitol and President's House. As to the neighborhood of these lots, there is none more healthy and respectable in the city. To suit a purchaser, or purchasers, the property will be sold in parcels, or in the whole. As respects the title to them (which can be clearly and satisfactorily explained,) and the price and terms of the sale liberal and accommodating—reference is respectfully made to Col. Wm. Brent, Clerk of Washington County, D. C., at his Office for particulars.  
Oct 6—4t

**HOUSE FURNISHING WARE-ROOMS.** on Pennsylvania Avenue, near 4-2 street.—BOTTLER & DUNN have just opened their Fall Stock of House-furnishing goods, consisting of almost every article used in genteel housekeeping. They have added to their stock this season a handsome assortment of plated goods, such as—

Salvers, Castors, Baskets, Urns, Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays; which have been selected with unusual care.  
Also, very superior English and Philadelphia Astral and Mantel Lamps, of superior workmanship; all warranted in good order.  
They have, also, a handsome assortment of Curtain Bands, Pins, Cornices, and Poles, which, together with their large stock of Plating Glass, Cabinet Ware, Mattresses, Beds, and Bedsteads, Crockery, Glass and China Ware, renders their stock more extensive than in any other establishment of the kind in the District; to which they would respectfully invite the attention of persons furnishing.  
They have also just received from New York a handsome assortment of Curled Maple Parlor Chairs.  
N. B.—They still continue to manufacture Chairs of every description.  
P. S.—Looking-Glass Plates of various sizes.  
Oct 6—4t

**AN EVENING-SCHOOL.**—English Grammar, Arithmetic, and Penmanship being taught, was opened on the 13th instant, by a Student of Columbia College, at Mr. Fill's City Academy, second story, two doors south of the City Postoffice.  
The patronage of apprentices and young men generally is respectfully solicited.  
Sept. 15—4t

**WASHINGTON BRANCH RAILROAD.**  
TRANSPORTATION DEPOT.  
December 18, 1837.

IT is respectfully made known that merchandise or other commodities received at this Depot, for delivery in this city, or to be forwarded to Baltimore, or to points on the line of the road, will hereafter be subject to the following regulations, of which those interested will please take notice:

1st. The freight and charges on all goods consigned to individuals in this city or its vicinity must be paid before their removal from the Depot.  
2d. Commodities offered for transportation must be distinctly marked, and be accompanied by a list, in duplicate, of the number and description of packages to be forwarded, the name of the consignee, and of the party forwarding the same, otherwise they cannot be received.  
The Company will not be responsible for damages arising from leakage or breakage, nor will they be responsible for damage alleged to have been received by any goods or commodities transported by them, unless the claim shall be made before the removal of the goods from the Depot. Further, if goods which shall have been transported on this road be not received or taken away by their consignors or owners, on the day of their arrival at the Depot, the Company will not be responsible for or pay any claims for loss or damage which may be sustained by such goods; in other words, if goods, as above described, be permitted to remain in or on the cars on the railway, or at the Depot, one or more nights after their arrival, they will remain so at the exclusive risk of the owners or consignors.  
The hours for receiving and delivering goods will, until further notice, be from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M.  
By order,  
SAMUEL STETTINUS,  
Oct. 13. Agent.